

Doc #1078

文書成立ニ関スル證明書

私ハ「東京毎日」ニ在ルモノナル處茲ニ添付セル日本語ニテ書  
カレタル「東京毎日」の「東京毎日」ト題スル新聞記事ハ本館ノ保管ニ係ル照  
和十二年十二月十日附録新聞ニ掲載セラレアリ同紙ノ正確ナル拔萃ナ  
ルコトヲ證明ス

於 東京

第二六郎

昭和二十二年四月四日

帝國圖書館長 岡田 溫

右署名捺印ハ私ノ面前ニ於テナサレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス  
同 旨 於 同 所

立 會 人 上 代 塚 眞

ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION IN BUSINESS  
AND EDUCATION

Principal Events of the Anti-Japanese Agitation

1. The Tatsu Maru Incident.

This began with the protest lodged by Japan concerning the seizure of the Tatsu Maru in March, 1908, and ended in November of the same year.

2. The Antung-Mukden Railway Incident.

In 1909 from August to October, the boycott of Japanese goods in Manchuria was vigorously carried out. The agitation was started in connection with the rebuilding of the railway between Antung and Mukden.

3. Sino-Japanese Parley Incident.

At the time of signing the Sino-Japanese treaty in May, 1915, the agitation against Japanese goods was first started at Hankow spreading all over China in October.

4. Shantung Problem.

Owing to the unfavorable settlement of the Shantung problem at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, a great anti-Japanese movement was started all over China on the National Humiliation Day (May 7) and continued till December.

5. The Recovery of Port Arthur and Deiren.

The boycott against Japan, started in connection with the movement for recovery of Port Arthur and Deiren in April, 1920, continued till August. The centre of activity was in central China and the severance of economic relations with Japan was finally declared.

6. The May 30 Incident.

The May 30 incident, so called because of its origin on May 30, 1923, started from a strike of Chinese laborers at a Japanese cotton mill in Shanghai, and a nation-wide strike and the boycott of foreign goods took place in many localities.

7. The Shantung Incident.

Owing to the outrages in Nanking and Tsinan, the Tanaka ministry of Japan dispatched troops to Shantung in 1927 to protect the Japanese nationals there; as a measure of protest against this step, China conducted a boycott of Japanese goods in many places.

8. Tsinan Incident.

The dispatch of troops in 1928 to protect the Japanese nationals at Tsinan gave rise to the Tsinan incident. A systematic Anti-Japanese organization, the Anti-Japan Society was formed and campaigns against Japanese goods were conducted unscrupulously.

9. Wanpaoshan Incident.

This incident was due to the disputes over the right of using river water for the rice-fields of Korean farmers at Wanpaoshan in North Manchuria in 1931. A retaliatory riot of the Koreans against the Chinese residing in Korea took place. Anti-Japanese societies were organized in Shanghai and other places, in the middle of July, to agitate against Japan.

10. Manchurian Affair.

The self-defensive action of the Japanese troops, which are stationed in Manchuria according to the Sino-Japanese treaties, against the outrageous destruction of some lines near Mukden of the South Manchuria Railway on

the 18th September, 1931 by the Chinese army has given rise to a vehement Anti-Japanese movement throughout China. The movement is purposely conducted by the Kuomintang (the Chinese Government party), and is not a boycott, but may be called a war against Japan without resorting to arms.

#### Economic Blockade Against Japan

The cases of Anti-Japanese agitation as cited above in Items 1 to 5 are political in origin, but were treated as economic measures. China resorted to the boycott and non-purchase of Japanese goods. The Chinese, not being satisfied with the boycott and non-purchase of Japanese goods, adopted in 1923 a new policy for the severance of economic relations with Japan as cited in Item 5. The methods adopted are as follows:

1) Prohibition of supply of raw materials to Japan; 2) Dismissal of Japanese employees in Chinese firms; 3) Withdrawal of the Chinese in Japanese employ; 4) Non-deposit of money in the Japanese banks and non-use of Japanese paper money.

This caused directly or indirectly the decrease of Japan's Chinese trade, inactivity of Japan's shipping business in China, the fall in price of Japanese goods for Chinese markets, and the closing of exchange dealing with China. In addition, some Japanese commercial houses in Central China were compelled to close. Since then, this new policy of the severance of economic relations has come to be applied in strikes against foreigners. Immediately after the Tsinan incident, the Anti-Japan Society was organized under the guidance of the Kuomintang (the Government party) as a permanent institution, and it directed the activities of local Anti-Japan

Societies in various parts of China. This Anti-Japan Society is a Government organization, and its unscrupulous activities are all directed by the Kuomintang Headquarters. Since the advent of the Anti-Japan Society, the situation has changed. The condition is different from the Anti-Japanese boycotts and sentiment that prevailed formerly. It may be summarized as follows:

1. The Anti-Japan Society stands for anti-imperialism in theory, and carries on the Anti-Japanese movement as an expression of patriotism. It is neither a temporary movement nor an expression of local Anti-Japanese feeling as in the past.

2. The organization is on a nation-wide scale, quite unlike the temporary ones which existed in the past.

3. But as a matter of fact, the movement is not carried on in the interest of the people, but is a camouflage movement organized by some businessmen, students and irresponsible rowdies who aim at promoting their own interests under the name of a national movement.

#### The Problems of Unfair Tariff and Discriminating Freight Rates

Although Supplement No. 3 to the Customs Agreement concluded by China and Japan in 1930 definitely states that likin, native customs duty, coasting trade duty, transit duty and all other duties which hinder the advancement of foreign trade, are to be abolished at the earliest date, no such step has yet been taken by the Republic. For instance, the products of Chinese cotton mills are made exempt from various duties by

the use of a certificate called "yunten," which is obtainable from the Treasury Department of the National Government by paying a certain amount of money. But those products of Chinese and Japanese mills which do not make a similar payment have to meet heavy duties everywhere.

Extremely discriminating freight rates are charged on Japanese goods by the Chinese National Railways. For instance, the Shanghai-Soochow and other lines quote different rates for Chinese and foreign products, charging specially high rates for goods having more distinct foreign elements; Chinese cotton goods, for an instance, are charged as 2nd class, while those of Japan, as 4th class, which is strikingly higher than the former. Hats and paper products are also in the same category, and all the national railways, that is, not only the lines around Shanghai but those of the interior, are enforcing these discriminating rates established by the Railway Department of the National Government. The Shantung Railway charges exorbitant rates on Japanese products, as well as on articles manufactured in Japanese factories in China.

#### The Anti-Japanese Education

The Chinese National Government, which has adopted a permanent Anti-Japanese policy, has been using Anti-Japanese materials in the textbooks of public schools and high schools with the purpose of continuing the Anti-Japanese movement till Japan consents to the revision of treaties, and returns the Kanto Territory and the South Manchuria Railways, and acknowledges the independence of Korea and restores Formosa.

Of more than 500 anti-foreign chapters, more than 320 are Anti-Japanese.

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(1) Japan's aggressive policy towards China; (2) Japan's methods of invading China; (3) History of Japan's invasion of China; (4) Japanese power in China; (5) The policy which China should adopt towards Japan; all these are minutely but falsely stated. In addition there are numerous Anti-Japanese publications.

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby certify that the leaflet hereto attached, written in English consisting of one page and entitled "Summary of Political And Economic Relations Between Japan And China, Compiled By The Osaka Chamber of Commerce And Industry. 1931" was made and published after collecting the results investigated by The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 1931.

Certified at Osaka  
on this day of Feb., 1947

The Corporate Juridical Person  
The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Chief of the business affairs Bureau.

(signed) ITO, Toshio (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness.

at the same place  
on the same date

Witness: Head of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

(signed) SUGI, Michisuke (seal)



業務及教育に對する反日煽動

反日煽動の主要事件

(一) 辰丸事件

本件は一九〇八年（明治四十一年）三月辰丸抑留に關し、日本から抗議を提出したことに始まり、同年十一月に終結した。

(二) 安奉線事件

一九〇九年（明治四十二年）八月から十月まで滿洲に於ては日貨ボイコットが盛に行はれた。此の煽動は安奉奉天間の鐵道の改設に絡んで開始されたのであつた。

(三) 日、支交渉事件

一九一五年（大正四年）五月、日、支條約調印に際し、先づ排日貨運動が漢口に起り、十月には全支に波及した。

(四) 山東問題

一九一九年（大正八年）巴里講和會議に於いて山東問題<sup>が</sup>不利に解決さ

(四)

れたといふので、(五月七日)の國恥記念日に、支那全國に亘り一大排日運動を開始し、十二月まで繼續した。

旅大回收問題

反日ボイコットは、一九二〇年(大正九年)四月、旅順、大連回收運動に絡んで開始され、八月まで繼續した。活躍の中心は中支であつた。而して遂に對日經濟斷交を宣言するに至つた。

(六)

五・三〇事件

本件は一九二三年(大正十二年)五月三十日の所謂五・三〇事件に源を發し、先づ上海に於ける日本側紡績工場の支那人労働者のストライキに始まり、全國的ストライキと外貨ボイコットが諸地方に勃發した。

(七)

山東事件

南京及濟南に於ける暴動に繼ぎ日本の田中内閣は同方面日本人居留民保護の爲め一九二七年(昭和二年)山東に向け出兵した。支那は本暴に對抗する手段として、諸處に於いて對日貨ボイコットを行つ

た。

(六) 済南事件

一九二八年（昭和三年）に、済南に於ける日本人居留民保護の爲め出兵したので、済南事件の勃發となつた。組織的な反日會が組成され、無法な排日貨運動が行はれた。

(四) 萬寶山事件

本事件は、一九三一年（昭和六年）北滿洲萬寶山に於ける朝鮮人農民の水田用河水使用に絡む權利問題の紛糾に基いたものであつた。朝鮮在住支那人に反抗する朝鮮人側の報復的暴動が勃發した。七月中旬頃には、反日を煽動すべく、上海及び其の他の諸所に幾多の反日會が組織された。

(十) 滿洲事變

一九三一年（昭和六年）九月十八日、南滿洲鐵道奉天附近の若干の線路が支那軍に依つて不法にも破壊されたので、日支條約に基き滿

洲に駐屯中の日本軍は自衛的行動に出たる處、全支を廻じて激烈なる反日運動が起るに至つた。此の運動は故意に國民黨（支那の政府黨）に依つて指導されてゐるものであつて、單なるボイコットに非ずして、寧ろ、武力に訴へざる對日戦なりと稱すべきであらう。

#### 反日經濟苛罰

前述十項目に亘る反日運動の中、第一項より第五項までは、政治根本的問題であるが、經濟的手段として取扱はれたものであつた。支那はボイコット及び日貨不買の手段に訴えたのである。支那人はボイコット及び日貨不買を以て働き足らず、一九二三年（大正十二年）前掲第五項の如く對日經濟苛罰の爲めの新方針を採用した。採用されたる手段方法は次の如きものである。

- (1) 日本に對する原料供給の禁止。
- (2) 支那人經營會社雇傭の日本人の解雇。
- (3) 日本人側雇傭の支那人撤收。
- (4) 日本側の銀行には領金せず、又日本の紙幣を使用せず。

斯くて、其の結果は、直接的に或は間接的に、對支貿易の減退、對支海關の閉鎖、對支商品の相場の下落、對支爲替の閉鎖等を惹起した。之に加ふるに、中支に於ける或る日本商社に逐に閉鎖するの止む無きに至つた。爾來此の經濟總交の新方策は外國人に對抗する手段として應用されるようになつた。

濟南事件の直後、反日會なるものが、國民黨（政府黨）の指導の下に、常設機關として設置され、同會は、支那各處に於ける地方反日會の活動を指示した。此の反日會なるものは、一つの政府機關であつて、其の不法なる活動は、總べて國民黨本部に依つて指導されてゐる。反日會の出現後、形勢は一變した反日ボイコットや反日感情と比較して見ると、形勢は異つてゐる。其の要點は次の如きものである。

(1) 反日會の標榜するところは、理論に於ては反帝國主義であつて、愛國主義の表現としての反日運動を行ふ。それは一時的の運動でもなければ、又過去に於けるが如き、地方的反日感情の孰れでもない。

(2) 其の組織は全國的機構より成り過去に於けるが如き一時的のものとは

其の趣を全く異にしてゐる。

(3) 然しながら事實上の運動は、國民の利益のために行はれるのではなくて、國民的運動なりとの美名の下に、私利を圖らんとする一部の實業家や、學生や、無責任な無賴漢どもが組織した擬裝的運動である。

不公平なる關稅及び差別的運賃率の  
諸問題。

一九三〇年（昭和五年）に、日、支兩國に依り締結されたる關稅協定附錄第三號には、釐金稅、國內關稅、沿岸貿易稅、貨物通過稅、其の他外國貿易の促進を妨げるが如き總べての稅金は可及的速かに廢止すべしと明記してゐるにも拘はらず、中華民國は未だ何等かかる手段を執つてゐない。例へば、支那側紡績工場の製品は、或る金額を支拂つて、國民政府の財政部から入手する「運單」と稱せられる證明書を使用することにより、依つて、諸稅を免除されてゐる。然るに、右と同様な支拂を爲さざる支那及び日本の工場の製品は、到る所に於いて重稅を課せられてゐる。中華民國鐵道は、日本側貨物に對して極端に差別的な運賃率を附課して

ある。例へば、上海、蘇州鐵道及び其の他の鐵道は、支那製品及び外國製品に對しては夫々相違せる稅率を引用し、外國製品と認められると、特別に高率の稅金を課してゐる。一例を舉げると、支那側の綿製品は第二級として課稅され、同種日本製品は第四級として課稅され、後者は前者よりも甚だしく高率である。帽子も紙製品も同一課稅品目とされてゐる。而して上海附近の鐵道のみならず、國內の諸鐵道も皆、國民政府鐵道部に依りて規定された差別稅的運賃率を實施してゐる。山東鐵道は、在支日本工場に於て製作された商品は勿論日本の製産物に對しても送方も無い運賃率を課してゐる。

#### 反 日 教 育

永久的反日方針を採用せる國民政府は、日本が條約改正に同意し、關東州及び南滿洲鐵道を遼附し、朝鮮の獨立を承認し、臺灣を返還するまでは、反日運動を繼續するといふ目的を以て、初等學校及び上級學校に於ける教科書中に反日材料を使用してゐる。

之等教科書の排外記事五百餘章の中三百二十餘章が反日記事である。

(1)、日本の對支侵略政策  
(2)、日本の支那侵略方法  
(3)、日本の支那侵略の歴史  
(4)、支那に於ける日本の勢力  
(5)、支那の執るべき對日政策

以上の事柄の記述は詳しいものであるが正しからざるものである。加之  
無數の反日出版物が横行してゐる。



證 明 書

別紙英文ニテ書カレタル一葉ノ紙ニ認メラレタル「Summary of Political and Economic Relations Between Japan and China, Compiled By The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry 1931.

題スル印刷物ハ一九三一年當時ノ大阪商工會議所ニ於イテ調査シタル結果ヲ述メ印刷發行シタルモノニ相違ナキコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年二月 日 於大阪

社団法人大阪商工會議所

(署名捺印)

事務局長 伊 東 俊 平

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

同日 於同所

立會人 會 員 杉 道 助